

AC 4459 (1) ILKESTON

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

Annual Health

— AND —

School Medical

Report

For the Year 1928

BY

H. L. BARKER

M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

**Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent of
the Isolation Hospital, Superintendent of Maternity
Home, and School Medical Officer.**

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BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

HEALTH, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (Councillor	Councillor S. MANNERS.
J. H. MILLARD).	„ L. MIDGLEY.
Councillor J. WOOLLEY (<i>Chairman</i>).	„ J. PROCTOR
Alderman ARTHUR HENSHAW.	„ J. RICHARDSON.
„ W. SHAKSPEARE.	„ J. E. SMITH.
„ S. SHAW.	„ W. SMITH.
„ E. SMITH.	Mrs. BALL.
Councillor H. E. BEARDSLEY.	„ BOSTOCK.
„ G. H. BROUGHTON.	„ BROUGHTON
„ J. HENSHAW.	„ MITCHELL.
„ E. H. HESKETT.	„ OLIVER.
„ J. KIRK.	„ SHAW.
„ W. LACEY.	„ SHELLEY.
„ Mrs. J. B. D. McINTYRE.	„ SQUIRES.

GENERAL WORKS AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (Councillor	Councillor J. KIRK.
J. H. MILLARD).	„ W. LACEY.
Alderman H. MOSS (<i>Chairman</i>).	„ Mrs. J. B. D. McINTYRE.
„ AMOS HENSHAW.	„ J. A. MACDONALD.
„ S. SHAW.	„ S. MANNERS.
„ E. SMITH.	„ J. RICHARDSON.
Councillor H. E. BEARDSLEY.	„ F. G. ROBINSON.
„ G. H. BROUGHTON.	„ J. E. SMITH.
„ J. HENSHAW.	„ W. SMITH.
„ E. H. HESKETT.	„ G. W. WOOLLISCROFT.



PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF (1928).

Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital :

H. L. BARKER, M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.—(1).

Obstetric Physician to the Maternity Home and Medical Officer to Central Welfare Centre :

ARTHUR DOBSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—(1) (2).

Physician to Ante-Natal Clinic :

MARGARET GLEN BOTT, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
(1) (2).

Tuberculosis Officer (appointed by Derbyshire County Council) :

B. S. NICHOLSON, M.D., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

JOSEPH B. DURO, C.R.S.I. (1).

Sanitary Inspector :

C. E. ADCOCK, C.R.S.I. (1).

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

Miss M. E. SHERLOCK, C.M.B., New H.V. Cert. (1).

Miss M. A. SHAKSPEARE, C.M.B. (1).

Miss H. BLAIR, C.M.B. (1).

Miss E. WEBSTER, C.M.B. (1). Resigned
31st August, 1928

Matron Isolation Hospital :

Miss A. M. JOHNSTON.

Matron, Maternity Home :

Miss L. WELLS, C.M.B.

Tuberculosis Nurse and Inspector of Midwives (appointed by Derbyshire County Council) :

Miss I. VALENTINE, C.M.B.

Clerks :

Miss L. TRUEMAN.

Miss H. CLARKE.

(1) = *Exchequer Grants.*

(2) = *Part-time Officers.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH, MATERNITY
AND CHILD WELFARE AND HOUSING COMMITTEES OF THE
BOROUGH OF ILKESTON.

TOWN HALL,
ILKESTON.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the General Health circumstances of the Borough of Ilkeston for the year 1928.

During a greater portion of the year Dr. C. E. E. Herington held the appointment of Medical Officer of Health, and this Report therefore deals in the main with circumstances which occurred during his term of office.

The Report for 1928 is an Ordinary Report and is of a simpler character than the Survey Report of 1925.

It is a pleasure to record that the Infantile Mortality Rate of 60.2 is by far the lowest figure ever recorded in this Borough. As you are aware, the Infantile Mortality Rate is a very sensitive indication of the sanitary well-being of a community, and this record should act as a stimulus to further efforts in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare measures, for which plenty of scope still remains. No health work aimed at the individual gives such satisfactory returns for outlay, because disease of the adult so often has its origin in early childhood. The time is ripe for more educative work in matters affecting health. The Birth Rate is slightly higher and the Death Rate lower than the previous year.

Small Pox made its re-appearance in the Borough after being absent since 1924, but the type of the disease was not severe. There was no other noteworthy outbreak of infectious disease.

The important work of the conversion of pail closets into water closets has proceeded satisfactorily, and is now half way to completion.

Fifty-nine new houses were erected during the year, but overcrowding still exists, and it is hoped that more houses will continue to be built.

My thanks are due to the members of the staff of the Public Health Department for their zeal and co-operation.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Committee for their kindness and consideration and especially to you, Mr. Chairman, for your valuable help and support.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

H. L. BARKER.

SECTION I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	2,526
Population :—						
Census, 1921	..	..	..	..	..	32,266
Estimated 1927	..	..	..	..	..	32,910
Estimated 1928	..	..	..	..	..	33,000
No. of Inhabited Houses (1921)	..	..	..	..	..	6,680
No. of Inhabited Houses (1928)	..	..	..	..	..	7,106
No. of families or separate occupiers (1921)	..	..	..	..	..	7,094
Rateable Value 31st March, 1928	..	..	..	..	..	£117,015
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	£478
Rates 15s. 0d. in the £						

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.	Total.	M.	F.	Birth Rate.
Legitimate	587	300	287	} 18·61
Illegitimate	27	12	15	
	—	—	—	
	614	312	302	

The Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1928 was 16·7.

Death Rate.

Deaths.	Total.	M.	F.	Ilkeston.	Eng. & Wales.
	335	192	143	10·15	11·7

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, Child Birth :—

From Sepsis	..	..	..	..	2
From other causes	..	..	..	..	3

Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 births .. 8·14.

Infant Mortality.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births :—

Legitimate	..	..	..	..	59·62
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	74·07
Total	..	..	..	..	60·2
Rate for England and Wales	..	..	..	..	65.

Specified Deaths.

Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	0
Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	..	6

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY

DURING THE YEAR 1928.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1928, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1927. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		
	Live Births.	Still-births.	All Causes	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years.	Total Deaths under one year.
England and Wales	16·7	0·70	11·7	0·01	0·00	0·11	0·01	0·07	0·06	0·19	0·53	7·0	65
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	16·9	0·70	11·6	0·01	0·00	0·15	0·02	0·09	0·09	0·17	0·48	9·6	70
156 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000-50,000).	16·6	0·73	10·6	0·01	0·00	0·08	0·01	0·06	0·08	0·21	0·41	4·8	60
London	15·9	0·53	11·6	0·01	0·00	0·30	0·02	0·09	0·09	0·13	0·55	10·2	67
ILKESTON	17·7	0·90	10·15	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·03	0·06	0·06	0·63	9·7	60·2

Below is given a table which analyses the causes of the 335 deaths, and the ages at which they occurred:—

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex	ALL AGES.	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 up
ALL CAUSES	M.	192	26	4	5	7	7	30	40	39	34
	F.	143	10	1	4	1	8	21	43	27	28
1. Enteric Fever	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Small Pox	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Measles	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	M.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Diphtheria	M.	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Influenza	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Tuberculosis of Respira- tory System.	M.	8	—	1	—	—	1	4	2	—	—
	F.	10	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—
11. Other Tuberculous Dis- eases.	M.	4	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	M.	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	1
	F.	22	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	6	4
13. Rheumatic Fever	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
14. Diabetes	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	M.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2
	F.	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	4
16. Heart Disease	M.	32	—	—	—	1	—	4	13	8	6
	F.	19	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	7	4
17. Arterio Sclerosis	M.	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	6
	F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
18. Bronchitis	M.	19	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	7
	F.	8	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2
19. Pneumonia (all forms) ..	M.	15	6	1	—	1	2	1	1	2	1
	F.	7	1	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	—
20. Other Respiratory Dis- eases.	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Du- odenum.	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years).	M.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Appendicitis and typhlitis	M.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
24. Cirrhosis of Liver	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Acute & Chronic Nephritis	M.	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2
	F.	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	—
26. Puerperal Sepsis	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
27. Other Accidents and Dis- eases of Pregnancy and parturition.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, Prema- ture Birth.	M.	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Suicide	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
30. Other Deaths from Vio- lence.	M.	15	—	—	2	2	2	6	3	—	—
	F.	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
31* Other defined Diseases ..	M.	39	5	1	2	2	—	5	5	11	8
	F.	25	1	—	3	—	1	1	3	4	12
32. Causes ill-defined or un- known.	M.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.**Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority or the County Council.**

- (1) **FEVER.**—The Isolation Hospital is situated at Little Hallam in very healthy surroundings, and provides accommodation for 22 patients. It is a wooden structure built on a brick foundation, and was erected as a temporary building during an outbreak of Small Pox in 1888. It has continued to meet the needs of the area ever since in an efficient manner, in spite of many disadvantages.
- (2) **SMALL POX.**—There is no separate Small Pox Hospital. Cases of Small Pox are treated at the Isolation Hospital if there are no cases of other infectious disease, otherwise they are sent to the Small Pox Hospital at Basford.
- (3) **TUBERCULOSIS.**—The treatment of Tuberculosis is undertaken by the County Council. Sanatoria are provided at Penmore and at Walton for pulmonary cases. At Bretby Hall tuberculous orthopædic cases are received.
- (4) **MATERNITY.**—The Maternity Home established by the Corporation is situated in Park Avenue and contains 9 beds for maternity cases. It is recognised by the Central Midwives Board as a training school for one pupil midwife at a time.
- (5) **CHILDREN.**—There is no children's hospital in the area. Children in need of hospital treatment are sent to the Ilkeston Hospital or to the hospitals in Nottingham and Derby.
- (6) **ORTHOPÆDIC.**—No orthopædic hospital is subsidized by this Authority. Beds for non-tuberculous orthopædic cases are shortly to be opened at Bretby Hall by the County Council.

Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children is provided in the Basford Union Institution.

Ambulance Facilities.

- (a) **FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.**—A horse-drawn ambulance is kept by the Corporation ; the horse being hired as required from a contractor.
- (b) **FOR NON-INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND ACCIDENT CASES.**—A motor Red Cross ambulance is kept in the Corporation garage and is readily available.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

These are shown in tabular form. There is no Day Nursery and no Artificial Light Clinic. Up to the present no Orthopædic Clinic has been established, but it is hoped that this much-needed clinic will be provided.

CLINICS AND TREATMENTS CENTRES.

	SITUATION.	MEDICAL OFFICER IN ATTENDANCE.	WHEN HELD.	ACCOMMODATION.	PROVIDED BY
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES	(1) Albert Street	Dr. Dobson	Tuesdays, 2—4 p.m.	3 rooms	Ilkeston Corporation.
	(2) Cotmanhay	M.O.H.	Thursdays, 2—4 p.m.	2 rooms	do.
ANTE-NATAL CLINIC	Albert Street	Dr. Glen Bott	1st Monday in month 2—5 p.m.	Consultation and waiting room	do.
SCHOOL CLINIC	Albert Street	M.O.H.	Daily, 10—12. M.O.H. attends Tues- days and Thursdays.	3 rooms	do.
TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY	Albert Street	Dr. Nicholson	Wednesdays, a.m. and p.m.	3 rooms	Derbyshire C.C.
V.D. TREATMENT CENTRES	(1) 35 North Church St., Nottingham.	—	—	—	Nottingham C.B.C.
	(2) Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Derby.	—	—	—	Derby C.C. and C.B.C. jointly.

Nursing in the Home.

- (a) **GENERAL.**—Two Nursing Associations exist in the Borough, viz., the Ilkeston and the Cotmanhay Nursing Associations. The funds to support these are raised by voluntary contributions and by payments from patients. The nurses work under the directions of the local practitioners.
- (b) **INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**—The same two Associations undertake the nursing of infectious diseases such as measles and pneumonia. The Corporation subsidises the Associations to the extent of £20 a year, and in return the nurses undertake the nursing of cases referred to them by the local authority.

Midwives.

There were 10 midwives practising in the area during the year, of which 6 were certificated and 4 were *bona-fide* midwives practising previous to 1903. Midwives are neither employed nor subsidised by the Corporation for work on the district.

Registration of Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There are no registered Homes in the Borough. During the year no applications were received for the registration of any Home.

Maternal Mortality.

All cases of Puerperal Fever are investigated and assistance is offered when required. The Medical Officer of Health also investigates all cases of maternal deaths from a scientific standpoint with the assistance of the medical practitioner in charge of the case.

Legislation in force.

- (1) General Adoptive Acts in force :—

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts II to V inclusive ; adopted 1890.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 ; adopted 1902.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Parts II, V, VI ; III, Secs. 34 to 50 inclusive ; IV, Secs. 52 to 66 inclusive, and Sec. 68 ; X, Secs. 92, 93 and 95 ; adopted December, 1911.

Public Health Act, 1925, Parts II to V inclusive ; adopted March 1st, 1926.

- (2) By-laws relating to Public Health in force :—

Slaughter Houses, 1893 ; Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops, 1907.

Tents, Vans and Sheds, 1914. Common Lodging Houses, 1914.

Nuisances, 1915.

New Streets and Buildings, 1926.

SECTION III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.—The town is supplied with water from the Water Works belonging to the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board, situated at Whatstandwell. The supply has been satisfactory as regards quality and quantity. The water supply has been extended to the Parish of Kirk Hallam. There is an abundant supply of excellent water at the source. The storage accommodation at the Shipley Reservoir on the outskirts of Ilkeston only holds about one day's supply. This does not leave sufficient margin in case of any temporary breakdown which is apt to occur owing to the fact that the pipe line traverses colliery districts where subsidence is likely to take place. Additional storage capacity is therefore required if inconvenience is to be avoided.

Rivers and Streams.—The supervision of rivers and streams in the area is carried out by the Trent Fishery Board.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The sewer has been extended up the Heanor Road for 570 yards and will ultimately be carried as far as the Borough boundary. The sewer here is taking sewage and drainage from houses on the Heanor Road situated in the Basford Rural Area.

At the Sewage Disposal Works, the work of building a road to Trowell with a bridge over the Erewash stream has proceeded. The effluent at the Sewage Disposal Works was examined seven times. On three occasions the report was good, on three it was satisfactory, and on one occasion it was bad. The engineering firm who constructed the works have been asked to give the plant a thorough examination and to make a report.

Closet Accommodation.—The scheme for the conversion of pail closets into water closets, which was put into operation in 1927 has been proceeded with in a highly satisfactory manner. During the year 923 pail closets were converted into water closets. Two privy middens were also converted into three water closets. The number of closets of each type remaining at the end of the year is shown in the table headed Excrement Disposal.

Scavenging.—This work is undertaken by a contractor and there have been no alterations or extensions during the year, except that there is a steady but slight increase yearly in the amount of refuse from ashbins, and a fall in the ashpit refuse and privy contents. The amount of pail contents has shown a considerable diminution. Particulars are given in the tables at the end of this Report.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.—Full details in tabular form are given in the table headed Sanitary Inspection of the District.

Smoke Abatement.—A close watch has been kept on chimneys in order to prevent a nuisance arising from the emission of smoke and grit. Several observations have been made during the year and advice has been given as regards the necessary height of chimneys and the need for efficient stoking. In this way nuisance has been abated.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.—A list of these and the work done in connection therewith is given in the tabular report on the Sanitary Inspection of the District under the headings of Offensive Trades, Common Lodging Houses, Petroleum Act, Canal Boats, Bakehouses, Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops and Slaughter Houses.

Other Sanitary Conditions Requiring Notice.—The work of filling in the Washmeadow Clayhole has been proceeded with in a satisfactory manner.

Schools.—These are dealt with in the Report of the School Medical Officer which follows this Report. The closest co-operation is maintained especially with regard to the prevention and isolation of infectious disease.

Health Education.—A Health Week was held in October. Special propaganda work was carried out in the Schools of the Borough, and is described in the School Medical Report.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.—There is only one premises on which rag flock is used. There has been no need for any action to be taken.

SECTION IV.

HOUSING.

There is still a definite shortage of houses in the area, and many houses are overcrowded. During the year 59 new houses were erected, of which 54 were built with State assistance under the Housing Acts. The new type of house with its garden and open surroundings is undoubtedly one of the most powerful influences in improving the health of the people. More houses will continue to be erected, and a sub-committee has been appointed to look into the question of acquiring further sites for houses. Particulars in regard to Housing is given in tabular form in the report of the Housing Inspector.

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.—The dairy farms situated in the area have been inspected during the year, and any suggestions to improve the conditions have been carried out by the proprietors. One firm retails Certified Milk under licence. The milk is obtained from a farm in the neighbouring county of Nottinghamshire. There are 143 milkshops in the Borough.

Meat and other Foods.—Practically all the meat slaughtered in the Borough is inspected, and this entails a good deal of work, as there are 7 registered and 12 licensed slaughter houses. The amount of diseased food surrendered is shown in the table at the end of this Report. Stalls and vehicles are regularly inspected. Two prosecutions for exposing diseased meat were successful and the defendants were fined £20 each and costs.

Adulteration.—The various Acts in connection with Food and Drugs are administered by the County. During the year 54 samples were taken including 24 samples of milk. One vendor of milk was fined £5 and costs for selling adulterated milk and another was cautioned.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.—This is carried out by the County Analyst in Derby.

SECTION VI.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 47 cases of Scarlet Fever, the majority occurring in the early part of the year. It was of a mild type and there were no deaths. Only a third of the number of cases were removed to hospital.

Small Pox.—This disease occurred spasmodically during the year and was constantly present in the surrounding districts. There were 34 cases, generally of a mild type, but a few cases were moderately severe. Each fresh outbreak was checked by assiduously searching out contacts and offering vaccination. All cases were removed to hospital.

Chicken Pox is made notifiable in this area so that the diagnosis can be verified. Ninety-two cases were notified.

Diphtheria.—Eight cases were notified and two ended fatally. Diphtheria antitoxin is distributed to medical practitioners on

application. The nursing staff of the Isolation Hospital were tested for susceptibility by means of the Schick test.

There was no other notable occurrence of infectious disease and there was no special prevalence of animal or insect pests.

Disinfection of premises and of articles exposed to infection was carried out by the health department.

Pathological and Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the County Laboratory in Derby, and full use has been made of this arrangement.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—It is very satisfactory to be able to record that no cases of this affection occurred during the year.

Prevention of Blindness.—No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1925.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The number of cases of notifiable infectious disease is set out in the following table:—

DISEASE.	No. Notified.	No. Removed to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary ..	31	20	18
Tuberculosis, other forms ..	16	1	4
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	26	—	22
Scarlet Fever	47	16	—
Diphtheria	8	3	2
Erysipelas	11	—	1
Chicken-Pox.. ..	92	—	—
Puerperal Fever	2	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	—	—
Small-Pox	34	34	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	2	—	1
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—
Enteric Fever	1	1	—

**SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE
DISEASE DURING 1928.**

AGE GROUP.	Sex.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Pneumonia.	Broncho Pneumonia.	Chicken-Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Poliomyelitis.	Enteric Fever.	Small-Pox.
0—1	M.	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—2	M.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2—3	M.	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	M.	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F.	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4—5	M.	—	1	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	M.	—	1	—	25	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
	F.	—	1	—	19	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
10—15	M.	—	2	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	F.	—	1	—	2	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
15—20	M.	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
20—35	M.	—	3	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	F.	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	5	2	1	—	—	2
35—45	M.	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
45—65	M.	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
	F.	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1
65 up- wards	M.	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all ages	M.	1	18	1	46	20	3	5	—	—	—	1	—	22
	F.	—	6	—	46	27	5	6	5	2	2	—	1	12
GRAND TOTAL		1	24	1	92	47	8	11	5	2	2	1	1	34

SECTION VII.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The notification of cases of Tuberculosis is fairly satisfactory on the whole. The treatment of Tuberculosis is undertaken by the County. The Tuberculosis Officer attends at the Tuberculosis Dispensary in Albert Street on Wednesday morning and afternoon of each week.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action had to be taken under these Regulations in the course of the year.

Public Health Act, 1925. Section 62.

No action under this Section had to be taken during the year.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and deaths from this cause are given in the following table.

AGE PERIODS.			NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
			Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	..	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
5	..	..	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
10	..	..	—	1	6	3	—	—	—	—
15	..	..	2	2	1	—	—	2	1	—
20	..	..	4	4	—	—	1	3	—	—
25	..	..	3	4	—	—	1	3	1	—
35	..	..	4	2	1	—	4	2	1	—
45	..	..	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	..		17	14	10	6	8	10	4	—

RETURN OF NEW PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED ILKESTON DISPENSARY DURING 1928.

AGE.			Total Attendances		No. found Tuberculous	No. of Pulmonary Cases	No. of Non-pulmonary Cases	No. received Sanatorium Treatment	No. refused to go to Sanatorium	No. received other Treatment.	No. under observation	No. Died	No. Discharged.	No. Transferred	Total Sputa examined	Sputa found positive.	No. of Ex-Servicemen.
	Males	Females															
Over 15 years of age	23	23	136	28	28	0	21	0	2	3	5	19	0	28	12	3	
Under 15 years of age	9	11	76	15	2	13	3	0	12	2	0	5	0	2	0	0	

Non-pulmonary cases :—Spine 1, Abdomen 1, Cervical Glands 11.

RETURN OF OLD PATIENTS WHO ATTENDED ILKESTON DISPENSARY DURING 1928.

AGE.			Total Attendances		No. found Tuberculous	No. of Pulmonary Cases	No. of Non-pulmonary Cases	No. received Sanatorium Treatment	No. refused to go to Sanatorium	No. received other Treatment.	No. under observation	No. Died	No. Discharged.	No. Transferred	Total Sputa examined	Sputa found positive.	No. of Ex-Servicemen.
	Males	Females															
Over 15 years of age	26	11	150	67	59	6	9	0	4	0	0	12	5	3	18	5	11
Under 15 years of age	7	6	38	24	14	12	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Non-pulmonary cases :—Spine 1, Eyes 2, Hip 3, Cervical Glands 8, Abdomen 1, Lupus 2, Elbow joints 2.

SECTION VIII.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**Antenatal Clinic.**

An Antenatal Clinic is held at the Albert Street Clinic on the first Monday of each month, at which Dr. Margaret Glen Bott is the Medical Officer in attendance. During the year 100 expectant mothers attended the clinic, of which 55 were new cases. This shows an increase on the previous year, when there were 47 new cases. The average attendance at each session was 8.3. The midwives are encouraged to send their patients to the clinic for examination.

Midwives.

There were 10 midwives practising in the district, of which 6 were trained and 4 were *bona-fide* midwives in practice previous to 1903. In the course of the year one midwife had to be suspended for the purpose of avoiding the spread of infection. Out of a total of 619 births notified during the year 420 cases were attended by midwives alone. At 59 cases a doctor was in attendance, while 140 births took place at the Maternity Home. Therefore of the births that took place in the district no less than 87 per cent. were attended by midwives alone. The need for close supervision of the work of the midwives is apparent, and it is certain that it could be more easily controlled by this Local Authority than by the County Council, as at present.

Municipal Maternity Home.

The Maternity Home was fully described in the Survey Report for 1925. It provides 9 beds for maternity cases, and during 1928 dealt with more cases than it has ever had since it was opened, with the single exception of the year 1921. Although there were many abnormal cases, no maternal death occurred. There were only 5 still births, all of which were unavoidable, and no baby died within the first ten days. The staff should be proud of these statistics. The Home is administered in the same manner as formerly. The accommodation for the nursing staff is scarcely sufficient. The Home is recognised as a training school for one pupil midwife. The latter attends the Antenatal Clinic and obtains lectures and district work at the Nightingale Institution at Derby.

The Statistics for 1928 are given in the following table.

ILKESTON MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.

INFORMATION REQUIRED.	PARTICULARS.
(1) No. of cases in the Home on 1st January, 1928 ..	2.
(2) No. of cases admitted during 1928	137.
(3) Average duration of stay	14 days.
(4) No. of cases delivered by (a) Midwives (b) Doctors	125. 12.
(5) No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife, with reasons for requir- ing assistance.	<p>(a) 10—9 Albuminuria. 1 Contracted Pelvis.</p> <p>(b) 13—1 Face Presentation. 2 Prolapsed Cord (1 Hydramnios ; 1 Footling). 2 Narrow Outlets. 1 Rigidity of soft parts. 2 Unreduced Occipito Posterior. 2 Hæmorrhage (1 Placenta Prævia ; 1 Adherent Placenta). 2 Poor condition of patients on ad- mission. 1 Extended arms and legs (Breech).</p> <p>(c) 17—11 Ruptured Perineum. 3 Post-Partum Hæmorrhage. 1 Patient collapsed an hour after de- livery. 2 Mastitis of breast.</p> <p>(d) 4—4 Feeble at Birth.</p>
(a) Ante-natal. (b) During labour. (c) After labour (state separately No. of perineums which re- quired suture).	
(d) For Infant.	
(6) No. of cases notified as— (a) Puerperal fever & (b) Puerperal pyrexia (i.e., rise of tempera- ture to 100.4°F. for 24 hours or its recurrence within that period with result of treat- ment in each case.	<p>(a) Nil. (b) 1 Admitted with Influenza.</p>
(7) No. of cases of Pemphi- gus Neonatorum ..	Nil.
(8) No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum with result of treatment in each case	Nil.
(9) No. of cases of "inflam- mation of the eyes," how- ever slight	2 slight.

INFORMATION REQUIRED.	PARTICULARS.
(10) No. of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution, with reasons why they were not breastfed	Nil.
(11) No. of maternal deaths, with causes	Nil.
(12) No. of foetal deaths :— (a) stillborn ; and (b) within 10 days of birth, and their causes—and the results of the post-mortem examination, if obtainable.	(a) 5—1 Footling—Prolapsed Cord—6½ months' pregnancy. 1 Macerated—Diseased Placenta—no foetal heart sounds heard on admission. 1 Twin—Macerated. 1 Hydramnios—Prolapsed Cord. 1 Hæmorrhage—Placenta Prævia. (b) Nil.

Home Visiting.

There has been one alteration in the staff of health visitors, of which there are normally four. Miss Webster resigned at the end of August after four years of much appreciated work for the Borough. It was impossible to fill the vacancy by the end of the year, and some of the routine visiting to toddlers had to be cut down. The home visiting of the health visitors is of the greatest value in connection with child welfare work, and is very important in this Borough, where so many women are employed in industrial factories. Illegitimate children have received special attention as usual.

The work of the health visitors is shown in the following table.

Summary of Heath Visitors' Reports for 1928.

Births Notified (twins 5)	.. .. .	619
Males .. .. .	.. .. .	323
Females .. .. .	.. .. .	296
Still Births .. .. .	.. .. .	32
Died within Three Days .. .. .	.. .. .	4
Attended by Medical Practitioners	.. .. .	59
Attended by Midwives only .. .. .	.. .. .	420
Admitted to Maternity Home .. .. .	.. .. .	140
Total number of visits paid .. .. .	.. .. .	6,935
Children weighed .. .. .	.. .. .	585
Average weight .. .. .	.. .. .	lbs. 7.46
Breast fed at birth .. .. .	.. .. .	577
Bottle fed at birth .. .. .	.. .. .	4
Brea-t and Bottle fed at birth .. .. .	.. .. .	2
" " Spoon " " " .. .. .	.. .. .	1
Spoon fed at birth .. .. .	.. .. .	1
Pre-natal Cases visited .. .. .	.. .. .	23
Outside the Borough .. .. .	.. .. .	13
Number of individual infants under 1 year visited .. .. .	.. .. .	3,336
" " " children 1 to 5 years " .. .. .	.. .. .	2,655

Infant Welfare Centres.

Two child-welfare clinics are held every week. The clinic at Albert Street is open on Tuesday afternoons and that at Cotmanhay on Thursday afternoons. A medical officer attends at every session.

The attendances are shown in the attached table.

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

ALBERT STREET.

Individual Cases.	Total Attendances.	Examined by Doctor.	Infants under One Year.	Toddlers.
533	2,193	397	1,508	685

COTMANHAY.

257	907	329	621	286
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Special Investigations.

STILL BIRTHS.—All still births among midwives cases are enquired into in order to find out if there is any cause which can be guarded against in a future pregnancy.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.—These conditions are notifiable and professional enquiries are made and advice and help are offered when necessary. There were two cases of Puerperal Fever and three of Pyrexia during the year.

MATERNAL DEATHS.—A confidential professional enquiry is made into all cases of maternal death, with the object of acquiring scientific data which may be of use in the research into causes and means of prevention of this distressing occurrence. The maternal mortality rate of 8.14 is much higher than usual.

INFANTILE DEATHS.—The causes of death in infants under one year are enquired into and special records kept. There were only six deaths from infantile diarrhoea. It is very satisfactory to be able to record that the infantile death rate of 60.2 is the lowest ever recorded in this Borough. Twenty years ago the rate used to vary between 150 and 200 per 1,000 births.

Free Supply of Milk.

Under the provision of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, free milk was issued in necessitous cases to expectant and nursing mothers and to selected children under the age of five years.

In the majority of cases the infants were under nine months of age. The number of applications in respect of which milk was issued was 616, and the approximate cost was £128.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE BY THE HOUSING INSPECTOR.

Housing Acts and Regulations.

NUMBER OF HOUSES ERECTED DURING 1928.

(a) Total (including numbers separately under (b)	59
(b) With State Assistance under Housing Acts	54
(i) By the Local Authority	40
(ii) By other bodies or persons	14

Unfit Dwelling Houses.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts	310
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	42
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	4
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	272

Remedy of Defects without Service of Notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ..	272
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Action under Statutory Powers.

(a) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of informal Notices :	
(a) By Owners	42
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	Nil.
(iii) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by the Owners of intention to close	Nil.
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	272
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices :	
(a) By Owners	272
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	Nil.
(c) Proceedings under Sec. II, 14 and 15 of Housing Acts, 1925 :	
(i) Number of representations made with a view of the making of Closing Orders	Nil.
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
(iii) Number of Closing Orders determined	Nil.
(iv) Number of Demolition Orders made	6
(v) Number of dwelling-houses demolished	5

Other Details connected with Housing.

Paving of Yards under Section 25 P.H.A. (A) Act, 1907	..	..	Nil.
Sinkstones, Section 49 P.H.A. (A) Act, 1907	..	..	Nil.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Details of Inspections and defects found during the year 1928 by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Drainage

Drains opened and cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	79
Drains provided with new traps	..	..	..	..	..	120
New drains and inspection chambers	..	..	..	..	..	8
Drains repaired or relaid	..	..	..	..	..	25
Drains tested by water after relaying	..	..	..	..	..	16
Drains tested by smoke	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sink pipes disconnected	..	..	..	..	..	12
New sink pipes provided and fixed	..	..	..	..	..	30
New sinkstones provided	..	..	..	..	..	12
Broken inspection covers renewed	..	..	..	..	..	12
Backyards repaired or re-paved	..	..	..	..	..	20
Floors in houses repaired	..	..	..	..	..	13
Dilapidated walls and ceilings repaired	..	..	..	..	..	27
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	35
Defective stairs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	6
Windows made to open	..	..	..	..	..	12
Defective spouts repaired	..	..	..	..	..	6
Pantry vents and light improved	..	..	..	..	..	2
Defective coppers renewed	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dirty houses cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	6
Defective brickwork pointed up	..	..	..	..	..	22
Dampness in rooms remedied	..	..	..	..	..	12

W.C.'s and Urinals.

Water Closets, new basins fixed	26
Defective fittings repaired	..	..	..	..	..	49
Choked water closets unstopped and cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	15

Miscellaneous Defects not enumerated in above tables :

Nuisances from animals improperly kept	..	..	..	..	..	3
Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	..	..	..	6
Small defects remedied in premises	..	..	..	..	..	45
Number of Inspections to premises	..	..	..	..	..	3721
Re-visits to premises during repairs	..	..	..	..	..	4370
Number of Informal Notices issued	..	..	..	..	..	159
Number of Statutory Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	16
Number of Notices not complied with at end of 1928	..	..	..	..	..	3

Privies, Ashpits and Ashbins.

Privies made into Water Closets	2
Pail-closets made into Water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	933
Defective Ashpits	..	..	..	..	..	50
New Ashbins provided	..	..	..	..	..	206
New pails provided to present Pail-closets	..	..	..	..	..	40
Number of inspections made to existing Privies	..	..	..	..	..	30
Number of Inspections to Ashbins	..	..	..	..	..	11,270
Number of inspections made to Ashpits	..	..	..	..	..	5,526
Number of inspections made to Pail-closets	..	..	..	..	..	8,737

Prosecutions.

Two defective water-closets. Court made Order for works to be carried out according to Statutory Notices.

Offensive Trades.

Only 1 registered premises, Tripe Boiler	..	..	..	..	1
Number of inspections made during 1928	..	..	..	..	30
Number of Notices or complaints	..	..	..	..	Nil.

Common Lodging-houses.

There are no Common Lodging-houses in the Borough, the only one in existence in 1927 has now been sold and made into a Billiard Saloon.

Places of Amusements.

The places of amusements within the Borough are inspected periodically by the Senior Sanitary Inspector and reports submitted to the Licensing Authority and the Health Committee. They have been found satisfactory.

Petroleum Acts.

The Petroleum Acts are administered by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Joseph B. Duro.

Number of Petrol Licences issued during 1928	..	..	..	34
Number of Carbide of Calcium Licences issued in 1928	..	..	..	9
Number of Inspections made during 1928	..	..	..	84

Canal Boats.

The Acts are administered by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Joseph B. Duro.

Number of Canal Boats on Register ending 1928	..	..	..	40
Number of Canal Boats inspected during 1928	..	..	..	10
Number of contraventions found	..	..	..	Nil.
Prosecutions	..	..	..	Nil.
Number of men on board	..	..	..	11
Number of women on board	..	..	..	5
Number of children on board	..	..	..	9

Bakehouses.

Number of bakehouses on Register	..	..	..	..	29
Number of Inspections made	..	..	..	..	36
Number of Notices issued	..	..	..	..	2

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

Number of Cowsheds on Register	..	..	..	..	8
Number of milkshops	..	..	..	..	143
Number of visits	..	..	..	..	74

Slaughter-houses.

Registered Slaughter-houses	..	..	..	..	7
Licensed Slaughter-houses	..	..	..	..	12
Number of visits made	..	..	..	..	1,264
Number of Notices issued	..	..	..	..	7

Surrendered Food Stuff.

2,214 lbs. T.B. Beef

112 lbs. T.B. Pork

6 lbs. corned beef

11 sets beasts lungs

50 lbs. mutton (dropsy)

7 lbs. Haddock

84 lbs. Plums

Two cases in court, exposing diseased beef, fined each £20 and costs.

One case in court, failing to notify disease, case dismissed.

Disinfection of Premises.

Number of rooms disinfected 456
These include not only infectious cases, but after death from Cancer and Tuberculosis and also the Free Library. A Formalin Spray containing 40% Commercial Formalin is used, and Sulphur.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

The following tables are inserted in compliance with Section 132 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

Inspections of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

	Inspections.	Notices	Pros.
Factories (including Factory Laundry)	10	1	Nil.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	42	1	Nil.
Workplaces (other than outworkers premises)	50	Nil.	Nil.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

	Found.	Remedied.	Ref. to H.M. Pros.
			Inspector.
Nuisances under the P.H. Acts			
Want of cleanliness..	1	1	Nil. Nil.
Want of ventilation ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil. Nil.
Overcrowding ..			
Want of drainage to floors..			
Other Nuisances ..			
Sanitary } Insufficient			
Accommo- } unsuitable or			
dation } defective ..	1	1	Nil. Nil.

Outworkers.

The number of outworkers in the first half of the year was 57, and in the second half 47.

Number of visits paid to premises 25

Shops Acts.

The Shops Acts are administered by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. B. Duro. Two trades are governed by Local Acts, viz.:
(a) Boots and Shoes; (b) Barbers and Hairdressers.

No cases were submitted to Court for contravening the Shops Acts.

JOSEPH B. DURO,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

CYRIL E. ADCOCK,
Junior Sanitary Inspector.

**SUMMARY SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOUSES, ACREAGE, POPULATION & SANITARY
CONVENIENCES OF THE SEPARATE WARDS. 31st DECEMBER, 1928.**

Municipal Borough of ILKESTON. By Wards.	Area in Statute Acres (Land and Inland Water).	Population by Wards. (Census 1921)	Number of Houses.	Approx. Number of Ashbins.	Number of Pail- Closets. (Total.)	Number of Ashpits. (Dry.)	Number of Privy Middens.	Number of Slop- water Closets.	Number of Water- Closets. (Approx.)
ILKESTON.	2,526	32,266	7,073	5,782	1,205	364	13	317	6,131
North Ward	..	497	1,325	1,051	186	75	9	49	1,158
Granby Ward	..	204	851	711	59	45	-	18	820
Market Ward	..	216	1,384	1,098	108	88	1	90	1,274
Victoria Ward	..	529	821	704	187	41	1	15	764
Old Park Ward	..	306	1,214	976	241	56	2	68	997
South Ward	..	774	1,478	1,242	424	59	-	77	1,118

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL — 1928.

	Approximate Number of Houses with—				Number of Houses converted from Privy-middens to Water-closets since January, 1928.	Number of Defective Privies improved.
	Privy-middens.	Pail-closets.	Water-closets.	Slop-water Closets.		
IN WHOLE DISTRICT ..	(a) 17	(b) 1,264	(c) 5,822	(d) 317	(e) 2 Privy Middens converted into 3 Water Closets.	None.

NOTE.—(a) Total number of Privy-middens 13, of these 1 is shared by 3 houses which are adjacent to the sewer and are therefore convertible to Water-closets, and 12 are shared by 14 houses which cannot reach the sewer and are therefore not convertible.
 (b) Total number of Pail-closets, 1,205; shared by 1,264 houses, etc.
 (c) Total number of Water-closets, 6,131; shared by 5,822 houses, etc.
 (d) Number of Slop-water Closets is 317, shared by 317 houses, etc.
 (e) In addition 3 Pail-closets have been converted into 3 Water-closets, voluntarily; 920 Pail-closets have been converted into 920 Water-closets by the Corporation, by contract, since January, 1928; and 12 additional Water-closets have been provided.
 The term Houses, etc., in this table includes dwelling places, churches, chapels, schools, factories and workshops.

SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Parts of Urban Districts or (in Rural Districts) Parishes in which Scavenging is carried out.	Population of separate areas for which there is Public Scavenging.	If done by		Cost.		Refuse Tips.
		Servants of Council.	Under Contract. of Houses.	Total Cost throughout District during year.	Cost per House per annum.	
WHOLE BOROUGH ..	32,266	No.	Yes.	£3,603	10s. 1·8d.	Tipped on land at Gallows Inn and Cotmanhay, and filling up of land at the Recreation Ground and Washmeadow Clay-hole, spread in layers 5 feet deep and covered with soil.

SUMMARY OF PAIL CLOSETS.

	NORTH WARD.	GRANBY WARD.	MARKET WARD.	VICTORIA WARD.	OLD PARK WARD.	SOUTH WARD.	TOTALS.
Number of Houses with Pail-closets ..	186	59	108	186	239	357	1,135
Lock-up Shops with Pail-closets ..	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Factories and Workshops with Pail-closets	—	—	—	—	1	53	54
Churches, Chapels and Schools with Pails ..	—	—	—	1	—	12	13
TOTALS	186	59	108	187	241	424	1,205
Number of Houses without a separate Convenience (using other Pails) ..	4	12	25	9	6	3	59

Total number of Houses, Churches, Chapels, Schools, Factories and Workshops with Pail-closet accommodation .. 1,264.

REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

SHOWING ANNUAL RETURN FOR THE PAST THREE
YEARS OF LOADS REMOVED.

YEAR.	ASHBIN REFUSE.	ASHPIT REFUSE.	PRIVY CONTENTS.	PAIL CONTENTS.	TOTALS.
1926 ..	12,627	3,351	41	4,172	20,191
1927 ..	12,952	3,360½	15	3,996	20,323½
1928 ..	13,011	3,248	26	3,306	19,591

An investigation made in May, 1922, by taking loads of refuse from various parts of the Borough and having them weighed showed an average weight of One Ton per load of ASHBIN REFUSE, and One Ton, Three Hundred-weights per load of ASHPIT REFUSE. On the 7th October, 1922, one of the pan-carts used for night-soil scavenging was filled with water to six inches above the axle by means of a closet pail with a capacity of 9¼ gallons, the cart contained 18 pailsfull of water, the net weight being 15¼ cwt.

REFUSE REMOVAL.

SHOWING MONTHLY RETURNS FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

MONTH.	ASHBIN REFUSE.	ASHPIT REFUSE.	PRIVY CONTENTS.	PAIL CONTENTS.	TOTALS.
January ..	1,133	267	3	334	1,737
February ..	1,025	392	3	313	1,733
March ..	1,131	309	7	306	1,753
April ..	1,059	211	2	303	1,575
May ..	1,131	260½	5	314	1,710½
June ..	1,064	302	3	295	1,664
July ..	1,084	255	—	305	1,644
August ..	1,069	279½	—	277	1,625½
September ..	1,035	252	—	220	1,507
October ..	1,158	274	—	244	1,676
November ..	1,037	257	3	185	1,482
December ..	1,085	189	—	210	1,484
TOTALS ..	13,011	3,248	26	3,306	19,591

PRIVY ACCOMMODATION EXISTING 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

Situation of Privies that are able to drain into Public Sewer.	Number of Privies.	Number of Conveniences.	Number of Houses.
Nos. 49a, 50 and 51 Bath Street	1	2	3
TOTALS	1	2	3

Situation of Privies that are unable to drain into Public Sewer.	Number of Privies.	Number of Conveniences.	Number of Houses.
Nos. 2, 3, 21 Church Street ..	3	3	3
Bentley's Farm, Cotmanhay ..	1	1	1
No. 1 Fish Ponds	1	2	1
Nos. 20, 21, 27 Heanor Road ..	3	3	3
No. 10 Duke Street	1	1	1
No. 52 King Street	1	2	1
Nos. 45, 46, 47 Nottingham Road	1	2	3
No. 4 Larklands	1	2	1
Privies unable to drain into Sewer	12	16	14
Privies able to drain into Sewer	1	2	3
Total number of Privies in existence	13	18	17

DISPOSAL OF PAIL AND PRIVY CONTENTS.

SOUTH WARD	}	To Gallows Inn Tip.
OLD PARK WARD		
AND PART OF VICTORIA WARD		
MARKET WARD	}	To Farmers: { Mr. Fletcher, Cossall. Mr. Wheatley, Cossall. Mr. Noon, Rutland Farm. Mr. Pykett, Cotmanhay. Mr. Bentley, Cotmanhay. Mr. Morley, Shipley.
GRANBY WARD		
NORTH WARD		
AND PART OF VICTORIA WARD		

DISPOSAL OF DRY REFUSE.

SOUTH WARD	}	To Gallows Inn Tip.
AND PART OF OLD PARK WARD		
VICTORIA WARD	}	To Rutland Recreation Ground.
AND PART OF OLD PARK WARD		
MARKET WARD	}	To Washmeadow Clayhole.
GRANBY WARD		
NORTH WARD		To Bentley's Land, Cotmanhay.

All Tips are levelled and covered with soil.
Average distance to Tips, 1.06 miles.

Borough of Ilkeston Education
Committee.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

For 1928.

H. L. BARKER,

M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (Coun. J. H. MILLARD). Councillor J. PROCTOR.
 Coun. G. W. WOOLLISCROFT, O.B.E., „ J. WOOLLEY, J.P.
 J.P. (*Chairman*).
 Alderman AMOS HENSHAW, J.P., C.C. Principal HEATON.
 „ ARTHUR HENSHAW, J.P. F. P. SUDBURY, Esq., J.P., C.C.
 „ W. SHAKSPEARE, J.P. S. R. WOOD, Esq., M.A.
 Councillor G. H. BROUGHTON. Mrs. PRIOR.
 „ L. MIDGLEY.

STAFF (1927).

School Medical Officer (also Medical Officer of Health).

H. L. BARKER, M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Part Time Medical Officers.

ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER .. S. W. LUND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON T. E. A. CARR, M.B., B.S.
 (*County Ophthalmic Surgeon*)

DENTAL SURGEON.. .. A. L. HODGKINSON, L.D.S.

NOSE and THROAT SURGEONS of the Nottingham Throat, Ear
 and Nose Hospital.

School Nurses (also Health Visitors).

Appointed.

Miss M. E. SHERLOCK, C.M.B.	..	..	..	21st June, 1914.
Miss M. A. SHAKSPEARE, C.M.B.	..	..	..	1st March, 1921.
Miss H. BLAIR, C.M.B.	..	..	..	1st June, 1922.
Miss E. WEBSTER, C.M.B.	..	..	..	18th May, 1925. (resigned 31st Aug., 1928).

Clerks.

Miss L. TRUEMAN	..	..	..	..	15th May, 1923.
Miss H. CLARKE	..	..	..	..	13th October, 1924.

Borough of Ilkeston Education Committee.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR 1928.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE ILKESTON EDUCATION
COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year ending 31st
December, 1928.

During the major part of the period which this Report con-
cerns, the office of School Medical Officer was held by Dr. C. E. E.
Herington.

The work for the remainder of the year followed closely the
programme of my predecessor.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

H. L. BARKER,
School Medical Officer.

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON.

Area of Borough (in acres)	2,526
Population	33,000
Number of Schools	9
Number of Departments	21
Average number on School Register	5,500
Average Attendance	4,900

I.—STAFF.

In the autumn Dr. C. E. E. Herington resigned his appointment as School Medical Officer, much to the regret of all those who knew him and who had learnt to appreciate his ability and efficiency. The present School Medical Officer commenced his duties on the 1st of November.

One of the school nurses, Miss E. Webster, resigned on the 31st August to join the County Staff. Attempts to fill the vacant post were not successful up to the end of the year. As a result of the shortage of one nurse, some of the work had to be curtailed during the last term. Fewer inspections for cleanliness were made at some schools, and fewer visits were paid to homes for the following up of medical and dental inspection defects, and with regard to school absentees.

II.—CO-ORDINATION.

(a) The Infant and Child Welfare Scheme of the Local Authority is co-ordinated with the School Medical Service in that the school nurses are also health visitors. The records of all infants and children under school age which have been prepared both as a result of systematic visits to the homes, and also after the visits of children brought to see the medical officers at the Child Welfare Clinics, are available for the use of the School Medical Staff. On the other hand, information discovered at routine medical inspections which is likely to be valuable with regard to younger children of the same family under school age is made use of in child welfare work.

(b) There are, unfortunately, no Nursery Schools provided by this Authority.

(c) Debilitated children under school age come within the purview of the school nurses when acting as health visitors, and particulars about any exceptional child are reported to the Medical Officer of Health, who is also the School Medical Officer. The latter endeavours to see that appropriate treatment is obtained for the child and all records are at hand when the child reaches school age.

III.—THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The various schools have been inspected several times during the year. All have been kept in a clean condition. They are well built, and the surroundings, ventilation, lighting and warming are satisfactory, with the exceptions mentioned below. A new school, Cavendish School, is nearing completion, and when it is open there will be an extensive reorganisation of the present system, and additional accommodation will be available.

Three schools are close to busy thoroughfares from which the noise of traffic is distracting at times. At Hallam Fields the school is situated close to the Stanton Ironworks, and smoke and grit is apt to penetrate the school when the wind is blowing from that direction. This school has two old classrooms which are not entirely satisfactory as regards lighting and ventilation, but under the forthcoming arrangements they will not be required as classrooms. At Kensington Schools the scholars are rather crowded, and there is no special accommodation for the teachers. In some classrooms at this school the ventilation and lighting is deficient. The coming reorganisation will give an opportunity for the condition in this school to be altered. When schools are redecorated light colours should be chosen, and where possible, white ceilings should be put in so that as much light as possible is reflected.

Water supply for washing and drinking is provided at all the schools. Only one school does not possess water closets, but conversion of the existing pails to the water-carriage system will shortly be carried out. The cloak rooms are heated in many schools and the children's clothes are dried on the radiators when necessary.

The type of desk and blackboard is on the whole very satisfactory. A few old desks remain, but they are gradually being replaced by a modern type.

Arrangements for the warming up of meals are not general, because nearly all the children live quite close to their school and return home for dinner. At the Central School, however, there is an excellent arrangement for providing a hot meal, which is cooked at the Cookery School close at hand. The meal is always supervised by a member of the staff.

At many schools hot milk is provided during the morning break under arrangements made by the head teacher.

IV.—MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Medical Inspection.—The Board's schedule of medical inspection has been followed. Three age groups have been inspected.

(1) Entrants, *i.e.*, those children who had been enrolled since the last medical inspection, or who, for some reason, had never been previously inspected.

(2) Intermediates, *i.e.*, those children whose eighth birthday occurred during the year.

(3) Leavers, *i.e.*, those children whose twelfth birthday occurred during the year, or who were due to leave at the end of the term and had not been examined since reaching the age of twelve.

One of the above groups was examined at all the schools during each term, the medical examination always taking place at the school. Each department was thus visited in the course of the year. After routine inspection, all children in the school exhibiting some special defect which had been discovered at a former inspection, were again seen by the medical officer in order to note the improvement and to see if appropriate treatment had been obtained.

Medical inspection of special cases has also been carried out at the school clinic on two mornings a week. Children are brought there by their parents for advice, or are sent by the teachers if they suspect that the children show any departure from health. The school nurses and school attendance officers also send children to the clinic if they are absent from school and appear to be in need of medical advice and treatment.

V.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(a) **Uncleanliness.**—The number of children found to be suffering from uncleanliness was rather less than in the previous year, namely, 1.68 per cent., as opposed to 1.77 per cent. in 1927. It is noticed that uncleanliness occurs in the same families time after time.

(b) **Minor Ailments** were much the same as usual.

(c) **Enlargement of Tonsils and Adenoids** are the second most common defect found during routine inspection. No less than 222 children were discovered who were in need of treatment.

(d) **Tuberculosis.**—Eight cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were found. In five cases the cervical glands were affected, in two the hip-joint, and in one the skin.

(e) **Skin Disease.**—Impetigo was the commonest complaint of the skin, viz., 55 cases. There were also 21 cases of scabies and 11 cases of ringworm.

(f) **External Eye Diseases.**—There were 26 cases of squint, of which 22 required treatment. Inflammation of the eye-lids and conjunctiva was found in 61 children.

(g) **Vision.**—Defective vision was found in 82 children in the course of the year, and of these 62 were in need of glasses.

(h) **Ear Disease.**—Fifty children were discovered to have defective hearing. Running ears were found during routine inspection in 14 children, and during special inspections at the clinic in 28 children.

(i) **Dental Defect** is the commonest defect found during routine inspection, and it is gratifying to note that more parents are accepting the Authority's scheme for dental treatment.

(j) **Crippling Defects.**—Twenty-two fresh cases were discovered at medical inspections.

VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The suggestions of the Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School are followed. All children known to be suffering from infectious diseases are excluded from school by the certificate of the school medical officer, and contacts are also excluded for the requisite period. All absentee children who are likely to be suffering from infectious disease are visited by the school nurses and also by the medical officer if necessary. There was no serious incidence of infectious disease, and no school or department had to be closed during the year.

VII.—FOLLOWING UP.

Whenever at routine medical inspection a child is found to be suffering from any defect, a special card is made out and the child is seen periodically during the year. A record is kept of the condition, and whether treatment recommended has been carried out. In the course of the year 1,489 of these inspections were made. The school nurses also visit these children when necessary for the purpose of following up the recommendations for treatment. During the year the school nurses made 352 visits with regard to defects found at medical inspections, and 184 visits to the parents of children who were found to be suffering from dental defects. Some of this following up work of the nurses had to be curtailed during the last three months of the year owing to the staff being depleted by one school nurse.

Certain children with defects such as running ears, enlarged glands, skin diseases, etc, attend the clinic regularly as specials, and their progress is carefully watched. In addition, the medical officer keeps a record of all exceptional children and examines them from time to time and notes their progress.

The schools are visited about every three months by the school nurses for the purpose of inspecting the pupils for cleanliness. During the year, 16,459 examinations were made. Owing to the shortage of one nurse this work was cut down towards the end of the year. The school nurses also visit the homes of those children who are found to be absent by the school attendance officers and appear to be in bad health. By this means infectious disease is often discovered. The senior school nurse attends the clinic daily for the treatment of minor ailments, and assists the medical officer and school dentist during the special sessions.

The following table gives a summary of the work of the school nurses during 1928.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL NURSES WORK FOR 1928.

	Nurse Sher- lock.	Nurse Shaks- peare.	Nurse Blair.	Nurse Webster.	Total.
Visits <i>re</i> School Absentees ..	15	227	251	129	622
Visits <i>re</i> Infectious Disease ..	7	91	86	83	267
Visits <i>re</i> Medical Inspection Defects	—	172	105	75	352
Visits <i>re</i> Inspection for Clean- liness	—	5	9	2	16
Visits to Schools for Medical Inspection	1	52	56	30	139
Visits to Schools for Cleanli- ness	—	28	27	14	69
Special Visits to Schools ..	6	65	50	27	148
Number of Children examined for Cleanliness	—	7,576	5,974	2,909	16,459
Number of Notices issued <i>re</i> Verminous Conditions ..	—	288	77	124	489
Number of Notices issued <i>re</i> other Defects	—	31	58	49	138
Attended Refraction Clinics	14	1	—	—	15
Visits <i>re</i> Refraction Cases ..	3	9	12	11	35
Visits to Schools for Dental Inspections	2	2	3	2	9
Attended School Clinics ..	200	10	—	4	214
Attended Dental Clinics ..	64	4	—	2	70
Visits <i>re</i> Dental Defects ..	—	53	92	39	184
Attendance of Children for Treatment	2,645	211	—	70	2,926

The following is an analysis of 889 visits paid by School Nurses to absentees from school on medical or alleged medical grounds :—

Infectious Diseases	246	Headache	3
Infectious Disease Contacts ..	21	Impetigo	32
Influenza	84	Injuries and Sprains	12
Rashes, not defined	16	Burns and Scalds	5
Bronchitis	35	Septic Wounds	27
Coughs and Colds	163	Pyrexia	12
Pneumonia	2	Earache	8
Tonsilitis	28	Digestive Disturbances	16
Adenitis	27	Chorea.. .. .	1
Toothache	14	Miscellaneous Conditions ..	32
Conjunctivitis	3	Fitness for School	11
Blepharitis	2	Out or returned to school when	
Sickness and Diarrhoea	17	visited	17
Rheumatism	8	Referred to Clinic	4
Debility	7	Defective Clothing	5
Boils	13	Referred to Hospital or Family	
		Doctor.. .. .	18

VIII.—MEDICAL TREATMENT.

If a child is found to be suffering from any disability requiring treatment, the parent is advised to consult the usual medical attendant. But for those who cannot afford to do so, special facilities exist.

(a) **Minor Ailments.**—The school clinic is open every morning for the treatment of minor ailments, and a nurse is present. The medical officer attends on two mornings a week.

(b) **Tonsils and Adenoids.**—For those who cannot afford to be treated privately, arrangements for treatment exist with the Nottingham Throat, Ear and Nose Hospital. The scheme is very satisfactory and the results are excellent. During the year 149 children were treated under the Authority's scheme, while 30 children received treatment apart from the scheme. Financial assistance towards the cost of the treatment is given by the Education Authority in deserving cases.

(c) **Tuberculosis** is treated under arrangements made by the Derbyshire County Council. The Tuberculosis Dispensary is open on two half-days a week, and cases of definite or suspected disease are sent to be examined by the Tuberculosis Officer. Sanatorium treatment is available.

(d) **Skin Disease.**—Minor skin complaints are treated at the school clinic.

(e) (f) **Eye Diseases** are treated at the special eye clinic provided by the Authority, at which the County Ophthalmic Surgeon attends.

During the year 219 children were treated at the clinic, and spectacles were prescribed for 138 children. Those parents who cannot afford to pay the whole cost of spectacles receive financial help from the Authority.

(g) **Ear Diseases** are treated at the clinic or referred to the hospitals. Daily treatment is given to many children suffering from ear discharge. On the whole these cases have responded well to treatment.

(h) **Dental Defects.**—A comprehensive dental scheme is in force. The school dentist inspects a fresh group every year in all the schools. Those children who require treatment and whose parents agree to participate in the scheme, are treated at the clinic by appointment. Re-inspections are also made of children who came into the scheme in former years, and treatment is offered to those who need it. During the year 2,006 children were inspected, and 1,541 were found to be in need of treatment. Of these children 1,125 were treated.

(i) **Crippling Defects.**—The Authority does not possess a proper scheme for dealing with crippled children. Up to the present time these cases have been treated either by the Nottingham and District Cripples' Guild, or at the Birmingham Orthopædic Hospital. The district Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. has been very active in getting children treated at the latter hospital, but at present in-patient recommendations are difficult to obtain, and the Cripples' Guild is demanding financial help. A comprehensive orthopædic scheme is now badly needed and should be formed on the lines of that established by the County Authority. It should be made available for pre-school children, early treatment being the most economical in all respects.

IX.—**OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.**

Playground classes are held when the weather is suitable. School journeys have been taken to places of interest in the district. During the summer twelve boys attended the Derbyshire School Camp. There are no open-air classrooms and no open-air schools.

X.—**PHYSICAL TRAINING.**

Mr. Arthur Hobson, the Organiser of Physical Training, reports as follows :—

Physical training should promote quick response to external stimuli, and throughout the lessons in the various branches of the

work the pupils should be “ on their toes ” physically and mentally. This phase of the work has been specially stressed during the period covered by this report, and it is pleasing to record that the efforts of the Organisers have been supported by the active co-operation of the teachers.

Physical Exercises.—Steady progress has been noticed in this branch of the work. Exercises for maintaining suppleness and mobility have been introduced, and “breaks” demanding alertness and quick response have added variety and freedom to the lessons.

The team work mentioned in previous reports has developed sufficiently to allow of the team leaders taking control of the general activity section of the physical training lesson. The range of activities in this portion of the lesson is widening, and practice in acquiring skill and tactics in athletics and games is being included.

Organised Games.—The playing fields recently secured for the schools have been used at every opportunity for coaching practices and the major games and athletics. Sound work has been in progress whenever the Organisers have visited the fields. The disposal of the time for coaching and games has been satisfactory, and the choice of activity has been a good feature of the work, as in the past only the major games have received attention in the playing field.

Children are learning to act as officials in the games, and though their efforts are still very immature, good results will be obtained with further practice.

Apparatus.—Limitations of apparatus have restricted both the physical training and games lessons in the past, but during the year the Education Committee has decided to supply suitable apparatus requisitioned by the Head Teachers. This is a very helpful advance and will give a big fillip to the work.

Swimming.—Classes have attended the swimming baths under arrangements similar to those in operation in previous years. Proficiency Certificates have been awarded for the first time and will provide an additional incentive to the children to make themselves proficient in this branch of physical training. The number of certificates gained annually will also give some indication of the value of the instruction in each year. 21 children gained 1st class certificates, 23 2nd class certificates, and 104 learner certificates. 500 individual children attended the baths.

Voluntary Associations.—Good work has been done during the year by the Ilkeston and District Schools' Football Association and by the Ilkeston Schools' Sports Association. The teachers are deserving of commendation for all the time they devote to the interests of the children out of school hours, and for the heavy work they perform in arranging and conducting matches and sports meetings.

The Annual Inter-Schools Sports again displayed the good athletic ability and enormous enthusiasm of the children.

In concluding this report, the Organiser wishes to express his appreciation of the happy co-operation he and his staff have received from the teachers in the Ilkeston Schools.

XI.—PROVISION OF MEALS.

The Authority has provided a feeding centre at Gladstone School which may be attended by any child in the Borough who is specially recommended by the teachers and the school medical officer on the ground of malnutrition which is such as to prevent the child from obtaining full benefit from his instruction. Two meals are given a day, and the average daily attendance is about 40. The medical officer selects cases of malnutrition whom he may find either during medical inspections, or among those children referred to him at the clinic. The dietary has been thoroughly considered by the medical officer from time to time, and as a result of his advice, certain alterations have been made so as to supply a sufficiency of accessory food factors. Viking margarine has been substituted for ordinary margarine, and milk pudding is supplied daily. Liver has been given weekly, and fresh fruit occasionally.

The tram fares of children who attend the feeding centre from a distance are paid by the Authority. There is no doubt that the children derive great benefit from the meals. The average cost per meal per child is 4d., and 96 individual children received meals.

XII.—SCHOOL BATHS.

There are no baths in the existing schools, but a bath has been supplied in the new Cavendish School which will shortly be opened.

XIII.—CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

Before a routine medical inspection is held, the parents of the children to be examined are notified, and an opportunity is given

for them to be present. On the whole, the attendance of parents at inspections is satisfactory, and is especially good in certain schools. When a child is found to be defective, the parent is notified and informed of the treatment recommended. If the parent does not consent to treatment within a short time, the school nurse pays a visit and points out to the parent the need of treatment, and the method of obtaining the treatment suitable to the special case. When necessary, these visits are repeated and are the most successful means of gaining the co-operation of the parents.

XIV.—CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

The Head Teachers have been very helpful in facilitating the work of medical inspection by supplying lists of children when asked for, and by arranging accommodation for the actual inspection. As no school possesses a medical inspection room, this has often involved no little ingenuity. The Head Teachers have promptly sent to the clinic children whom they suspect to be in ill health, and have carried out conscientiously any recommendations made by the medical officer with regard to their pupils.

XV.—CO-OPERATION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

The School Attendance Officers have co-operated by sending lists of absentee children, and have brought to the notice of the medical officer any children which appeared to be in need of medical attention.

XVI.—CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has, through the energy of the District Inspector, been very helpful especially in looking after the interests of crippled children. The Tuberculosis After-Care Committee is always ready to co-operate in the interests of tuberculous patients. The Ilkeston Hospital has been ready at all times to place its resources at the disposal of the school children.

XVII.—BLIND, DEAF AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

(a) The methods adopted for ascertaining defective children follow the lines suggested by the Board. Defective children are discovered by the medical officer at the inspections, and by the nurses. They are also brought to notice by the teachers and by the school attendance officers. Special arrangements have been made to ascertain all mentally deficient children by the testing of all children who are regarded as backward by the teachers. All defective and exceptional children are examined periodically by the medical officer, and records are kept on card indices.

There are no blind children of school age.

There are five totally deaf children, all of whom are maintained in the Royal Institution for the Deaf at Derby.

Five children suffering from mild epilepsy are attending ordinary classes, while two epileptic children are at present unable to attend school and are visited from time to time by the nurses.

Of the physically defective children, three were at sanatoria or hospitals at the end of the year.

(b) Mentally defective children are taught in special classes in many schools, and their progress is carefully watched by the medical officer. Those who are ineducable are reported to the County Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

(c) No Special School is maintained by this Authority.

XVIII.—NURSERY SCHOOLS.

The Authority possesses no Nursery Schools.

XIX.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

XX.—CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

These do not come under the power of this Authority.

XXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

The Chairman of the Education Committee is also Chairman of the Juvenile Employment Committee. The School Medical Officer, Director of Education and Superintendent School Attendance Officer are appointed to this Committee in an advisory capacity. In addition, five members of the Education Committee are also on the Juvenile Employment Committee.

XXII.—SPECIAL ENQUIRIES.

No special enquiries were made during the year.

XXIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

A Health Week was held in October and health propaganda was carried out in all the schools. The medical officer gave an address to all the senior pupils on a health subject, and prizes were given for the best essays on the subject of the address. Health films were shown at the Kings' Picture House to the senior school children, and parties of children visited the Corporation Sewage Works and the Co-operative Society's Model Dairy. Parties of teachers also visited the Sewage Works and a Dairy Farm producing Certified Milk.

XXIV.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

Table 1.—Return of Medical Inspections.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

No. of Code Group Inspections—

Entrants	..	..	..	..	..	579
Intermediates	..	..	..	..	..	674
Leavers	..	..	..	..	..	530
TOTAL						1,783
No. of other Routine Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	19

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	1,065
No. of Re-Inspections	..	..	..	2,139
TOTAL				3,204

TABLE II.

A.—Return of defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1928.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.				Routine Inspections		Special Inspections.	
				No. of	Defects.	No. of	Defects.
				Re- quiring Treat- ment.	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation but not requiring Treatment.	Re- quiring Treat- ment.	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation but not requiring Treatment.
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Malnutrition	..	..	..	3	47	1	1
Uncleanliness	..	..	..	6	4	9	—
Skin	Ringworm :						
	Scalp	..	..	1	—	9	—
	Body	..	..	—	—	1	—
	Scabies	..	..	1	—	20	—
	Impetigo	..	..	9	—	46	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)				8	2	44	14

TABLE II.—continued.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.		Routine Inspections		Special Inspections.
		No. of	Defects.	No. of
		Re-quiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.	Re-quiring Treatment.
				Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
	(5)			
Eye	Blepharitis	12	—	17
	Conjunctivitis	2	—	30
	Keratitis	—	1	2
	Corneal Opacities	—	—	3
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	49	17	13
	Squint	15	3	7
Ear	Other Conditions	—	—	14
	Defective Hearing	21	16	10
	Otitis Media	14	—	28
	Other Ear Diseases	—	—	8
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils only	26	180	19
	Adenoids only	1	8	7
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	185	96	37
	Other Conditions	3	5	14
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-tuberculous)		—	1	12
Defective Speech		—	5	—
Teeth—Dental Diseases		973	—	28
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :			
	Organic	—	10	1
	Functional	1	25	1
Lungs	Anæmia	16	6	25
	Bronchitis	31	61	44
	Other Non-tuberculous Diseases	2	11	4
	Pulmonary :			
Tuber- culosis	Definite	—	—	—
	Suspected	—	—	4
	Non-Pulmonary :			
	Glands	1	—	4
	Spine	—	—	—
	Hip	1	—	1
	Other Bones & Joints	—	—	—
	Skin	—	—	1
Nervous System	Other forms	—	—	—
	Epilepsy	1	—	1
	Chorea	4	—	8
Deformities	Other Conditions	—	3	3
	Rickets	—	3	—
	Spinal Curvature	—	6	—
Other Defects and Diseases	Other Forms	—	8	1
		14	52	212
				273

B.—Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

GROUP. (1)	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment. (4)
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require Treatment. (3)	
Code Groups :—			
Entrants	579	119	20.5
Intermediates	674	168	24.9
Leavers	530	108	20.3
Total (Code Groups)	1,783	395	22.1
Other Routine Inspections ..	19	2	10.5

TABLE III.

**Numerical Returns of all Exceptional Children in the Area.
1928.**

			Boys.	Girls.	Total
Blind (including partially blind)	(1) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind..	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	(2) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind..	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	1	—	1
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	(1) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally Deaf or Deaf and Dumb.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf..	3	2	5
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	(2) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially Deaf	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf..	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	2	2
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—

TABLE III.—continued.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total	
Mentally Defective	Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority).	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	—	—	—	
		Attending Public Elemen- tary Schools	10	18	28	
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—	
		At no School or Institution	6	—	6	
	Notified to the Local Con- trol Authority during the year.	Feeble-minded	—	—	—	
		Imbeciles	—	—	—	
		Idiots	—	—	—	
	Epileptics ..	Suffering from Severe Epilepsy.	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ..	—	—	—
			In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools	—	—	—
Attending Public Elemen- tary Schools			—	—	—	
At no School or Institution			1	—	1	
Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe.		Attending Public Elemen- tary Schools	4	1	5	
		At no School or Institution	—	1	1	
Physically Defective.		Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
			At other Institutions ..	—	—	—
			At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	Non-infectious but active pulmonary and gland- ular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	2	2	
		At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools ..	—	—	—	
		At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—	
		At Public Elementary Schls.	16	10	26	
		At other Institutions ..	—	—	—	
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—	
	Delicate Children (<i>e.g.</i> , pre- or latent tuber- culosis, malnutrition, debility, anæmia, etc.)	At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools ..	—	—	—	
		At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—	
		At Public Elementary Schls.	25	19	44	
		At other Institutions ..	—	1	1	
		At no School or Institution	1	6	7	
	Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—	
		At Public Elementary Schls.	1	1	2	
At other Institutions ..		—	—	—		
At no School or Institution		—	—	—		
Crippled Children (other than those with active Tuberculous Disease), <i>e.g.</i> , children suffering from paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart dis- ease.	At Certified Hospital Schools	—	—	—		
	At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—		
	At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—		
	At Public Elementary Schls.	19	10	29		
	At other Institutions ..	—	—	—		
	At no School or Institution	2	4	6		

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended
31st December, 1928.

Treatment Table.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness for which
see Group V.)

DISEASE OR DEFECT.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin :			
Ringworm—Scalp	10	14	24
Ringworm—Body	12	—	12
Scabies	20	—	20
Impetigo	321	—	321
Other Skin Diseases	19	—	19
Minor Eye Defects :			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group III.)	42	—	42
Minor Ear Defects	43	—	43
Miscellaneous (<i>e.g.</i> minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	253	—	253
TOTAL	720	14	734

TABLE IV.

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments, Group I.)

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	NO. OF DEFECTS DEALT WITH.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Other-wise.	Total.
Errors of refraction (including Squint), operations for Squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report)	219	2	—	221
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) ..	2	—	4	6
TOTAL ..	221	2	4	227

Total number of Children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	138
(b) Otherwise	2

Total number of Children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	86
(b) Otherwise	Nil.

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total Number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
149	30	179	—	179

Group IV.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :—

ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.										Total
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
95	197	597	611	429	77	—	—	—	—	Total.. 2,006
										Specials 3
										Grand Total.. 2,009

(b) Found to require Treatment 1,544

(c) Actually Treated 1,125

(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination 635

(2) Half-days devoted to :—

Inspection	9	} Total 79
Treatment	70	

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment 1,215

(4) Fillings :—

Permanent teeth	16	} Total 64
Temporary teeth	48	

(5) Extractions :—

Permanent teeth	1	} Total 3024
Temporary teeth	3023	

(6) Administrations of general Anaesthetics for extractions Nil.

(7) Other operations (Dressings and Scalings) 110

Group V.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses 4.92

(2) Total number of examinations of children in the schools by School Nurses 16,459

(3) Number of individual children found unclean 277

(4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority Nil.

(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—

(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 Nil.

(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws Nil.



